

**Information about Profitable Industrial  
Occupations for the Blind**  
*By The Double Duty Finger Guild*

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**1919**





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Information About  
Profitable  
Industrial Occupations  
For The Blind  
*from*  
The Double Duty Finger Guild

THE FINGER INDUSTRY NEWS

Published at

Ampere, N. J., U. S. A.





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**HOUSE FOR THE BLIND**

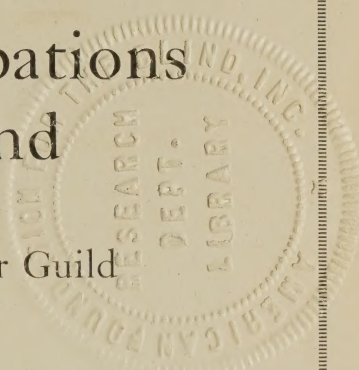


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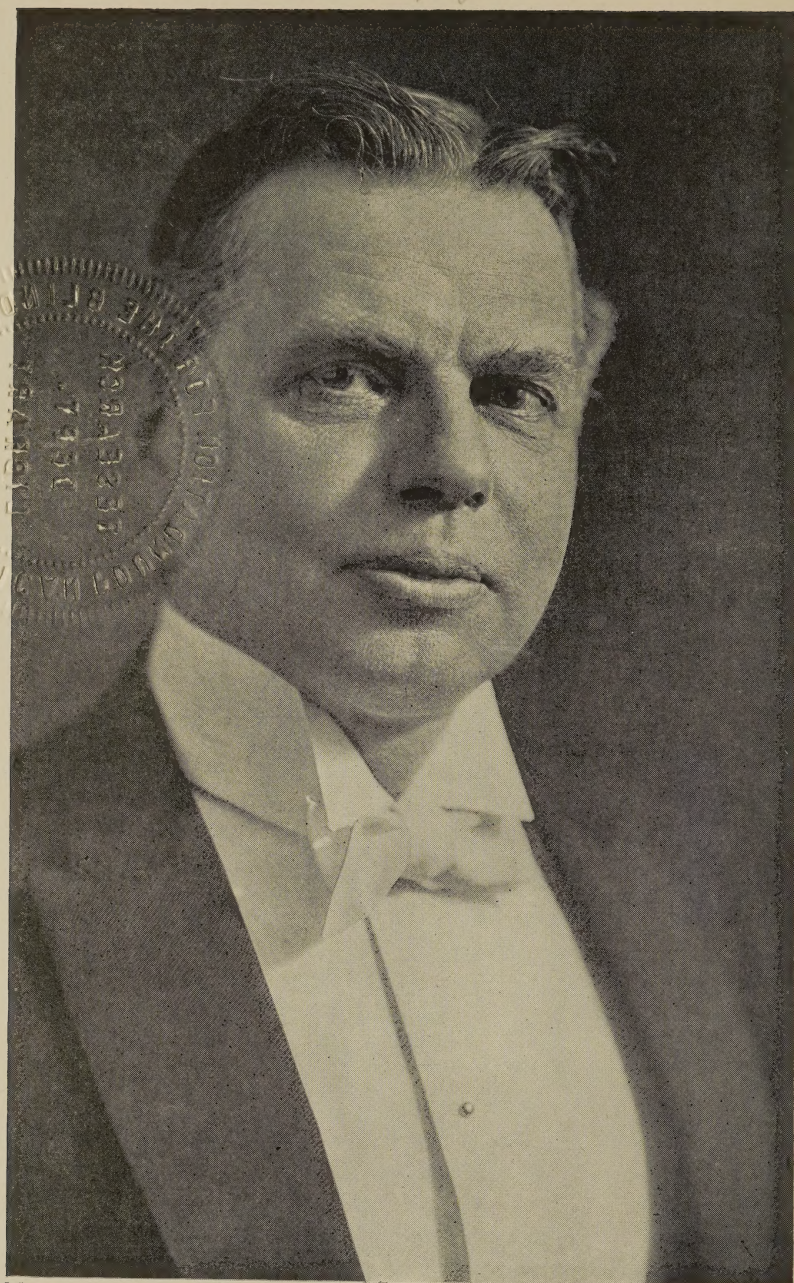
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DR. SCHUYLER SKAATS WHEELER  
*Founder of The Double Duty Finger Guild*



# THE FINGER INDUSTRY NEWS

*Published by* THE DOUBLE DUTY FINGER GUILD  
AMPERE, N. J., U. S. A.

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No. 3

June, 1919

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## INTRODUCTION

THE many requests from all parts of the United States and Europe for details of the work accomplished by, and at The Double Duty Finger Guild, is the reason for this issue of THE FINGER INDUSTRY NEWS being devoted entirely to the department for the blind at Crocker-Wheeler Company's plant, Ampere, N. J.

The previous editions have been devoted to news of placing the blind in the factories of this country by The Double Duty Finger Guild and by others.

Much has been accomplished in this line. The Guild is ready to coöperate with all Institutions, Commissions, Associations or workers for the blind to place normal blind persons in industries in competition with the sighted.

This experiment has long since proven a success, and the blind boy and girl graduating from the institutions of learning, are capable, and should be granted the privilege of entering the industries of the United States, and having a part in the economics of the world to secure for themselves, respect and support.

## OUR AIM

TO open for blind people, commercial opportunities suited to their special needs and abilities, yet in no-wise especially created for them, and to maintain this opening on strictly business principles where each man or woman shall hold (or lose) his or her job according to the merits of his or her work.



## THE FOUNDING OF THE WORK

**D**R. SCHUYLER SKAATS WHEELER, a former President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and President of Crocker-Wheeler Company, had been interested for many years in the problem of finding employment for the blind.

Shortly after the tales of the war began to appear, he noted the frequent mention of the soldiers who had been blinded, and realized that something must be done for them,—something that was permanent and practical and would give them real financial and economic independence.

He realized that there were many occupations at which these blinded men might work; but practically none at which they might earn a bona fide living. None were removed from the taint of charity, and charity is as abhorrent to a blind person as to any one else. The wares made by the blind are not bought on a strictly commercial basis, but are bought by those who pay for them, feeling that they do so "to help out the blind."

The various handicrafts taught the blind usually place their products in competition with machine made articles of the same description, with the result that they are unable to compete in the open market and their market is dependent upon sentiment.

Realizing this, Dr. Wheeler set out to find a way in which the blinded soldiers and civilians would be able to compete on an even footing with sighted workers and earn their living doing something that was needed in the commercial field.

After some effort elsewhere, he decided to begin in his own factory. Hand work is so prevalent in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, it was not difficult to find jobs that the blind could fill.

Insulated coils of wire form a very large, and essential part of all electrical machinery. There is a vast amount of this insulating to be done in every country where electrical apparatus is manufactured.

Winding coils is work for deft fingers, and he knew from his previous work for the blind that they, more than any others in the world, excelled in dexterity of touch and nimbleness of fingers.

The bulk of this work of winding is now done by sighted people, both men and women, and furnishes employment to many thousands in the United States alone. The work can be done just as well and perhaps better by the blind. The demand for the product is greater than the



supply. It is marketed by contract before the work is begun, and in this respect, is very different from the class of work usually done by the blind, marketed through charity. It is work for skilled and nimble fingers and since the sense of touch of the blind is highly developed, the sightless are almost on a par with sighted people.

## FOUNDED IN 1917

WITH these facts in mind, Dr. Wheeler founded this department for the blind under the name of The Double Duty Finger Guild. A name designed to carry the idea—the double duty performed by the fingers of the blind; namely, that of seeing as well as that of working.

In May, 1917, Dr. Wheeler got in touch with the New Jersey Commission for the Blind, and through this Commission, several blind men were induced to report at Ampere, N. J., and were put to work.

A competent instructor from the staff of the regular factory winding room was put in charge, and after a few days, it was demonstrated that the blind could learn to wind coils. In two weeks, they were winding them so well that the coils passed inspection without trouble.

Dr. Wheeler realized that he had found the Avenue of employment suitable for both civilian and war blind. By advertising, and other means, it was made known that The Double Duty Finger Guild was employing the blind in commercial industry and it was not long before the Guild rooms were filled.

The question of pay was the first consideration. A minimum of fifty cents a day was paid; but when the operator's production reached fifty cents in value, he or she was put on piece work. This piece work was very successful, the operators liking it, and doing as many coils as possible, which increased their productiveness and raised their earnings steadily until they had reached over two dollars per day in taping coils. This also increased the number of employees. In March, 1918, additional space was necessary.

Although the work first started, was a certain type of coil easily taped, it was not long before the workers were taping coils of more than thirty different shapes and sizes. They started with the plain linen tape; but it was soon found that they could handle the mica and asbestos tape as well, and do this as efficiently as their sighted competitors in the main winding room.



DOUBLE DUTY FINGER GUILD, 30 PARK AVE., AMPERE, N. J.

*This building is one block from the main factory.*



GROUP OF BLIND GIRLS TAPING ARMATURE COILS WITH MICA TAPE





A PERIOD OF SINGING WHILE AT WORK TAPING ARMATURE COILS

*The work room was described by a New York "Herald" reporter as a large airy room with plate glass windows bearing the inscription, The Double Duty Finger Guild. Inside, are long tables along each wall at which the blind men work. At the table in the middle, are several blind women.*



BLIND EMPLOYEES INSULATING COILS



LEFT: TAPING ARMATURE COILS WITH MICA TAPE  
RIGHT: TAPING STATOR COILS WITH LINEN TAPE



BLIND EMPLOYEES DOING SPECIAL TAPING ON ARMATURE AND FIELD COILS



## INTERNATIONALIZING THE WORK OF THE DOUBLE DUTY FINGER GUILD

THOSE interested in the work for the blind in Europe, heard of the work that was being done in Ampere, N. J., and became anxious to know more. About this time, March, 1918, Dr. Wheeler received a request from the French Government to go to Paris to see what could be done there.

The French custom calls for much of their manufacturing to be done in their own home, and there was of course, the feeling that this idea when applied to the blind should not depart from the established order of things.

He undertook to show the electrical work for the blind in coöperation with one of the societies whose object was to promote the welfare of the unfortunate. There proved to be many obstacles in the way, as the blinded soldiers were sent to their homes to work. Finally, four or five were secured and Dr. Wheeler started in, teaching them at La Garenne Coulombes, a suburb of Paris. A few days after this was started, he found that these soldiers could tape coils, and do it well.

He then turned to the electrical industry to make it possible for the French blind to get work in that line. Through Mr. Garfield and Mr. E. Burrell, Vice-President of the Thompson-Houston Company, the matter was brought before their President and Board of Directors.

Dr. Wheeler had a case of samples of work done by the blind workers of The Double Duty Finger Guild at Ampere, which gave a very graphic illustration, and the Directors found it very convincing. The result was, that they immediately began to get behind the work, and appointed a Director to take charge of it.

Circulars were sent out to all the organizations for the blind in France, notifying them of the new work, and a start was made.

There are a number of the French blinded soldiers earning their livings winding coils, and performing other operations at the factory of the French Thompson-Houston Company, Paris.

The Double Duty Finger Guild receives a report monthly, from this company which gives the number of men at work, the operations performed, and the wages earned.

Feeling that he had done all he could in France for the time being, Dr. Wheeler turned his face toward England from where he had received an urgent request to go and start the same work.

In England, he met Sir Arthur Pearson, the blind publisher, who is at the head of the work for blind soldiers in the British Empire; and who has in the past month visited our own country.

Dr. Wheeler found him to be alive to everything that the blind were doing, and fully aware that they must be taught to work in industries if they were to become self-supporting. Sir Arthur coöperated with Dr. Wheeler in every way.

Mr. Hugo Hirst, Chairman of the British General Electric Company, called a meeting of the British Allied Manufacturers' Association. Representatives of all the big electrical companies attended, as did Sir Arthur Pearson. They heard what Dr. Wheeler had to tell them, and unanimously voted to take up the work of teaching and employing the British civilian and military blind. They were most enthusiastic. Their attitude was very similar to that of the French Thompson-Houston officials.

Shortly after this meeting, Dr. Wheeler went to Birmingham to the British General Electric Company. They decided that the blind should be taught in the Royal Institute for the Blind, and when proficient, should be received in the great works of the General Electric Company.

From Birmingham, Dr. Wheeler went to Manchester and had a similar experience. Officials of the Siemens Company and the British Westinghouse Company coöperated and a school for winding was started.

There were many details to settle regarding the work for the blind in England, such as labor affiliations and wage scale, but it was found that these could all be settled in a little time. Dr. Wheeler found that Sir Arthur Pearson had the subject well in hand and all difficulties would be overcome. With this assurance he felt free to return to America and his work here, and left England for this country.





BLIND EMPLOYEES OF THE THOMPSON-HOUSTON COMPANY, PARIS,  
TAPING THE COILS FOR ARMATURES

*At Left: Workman Winding Coils for Armatures*



BLIND EMPLOYEES OF THE THOMPSON-HOUSTON COMPANY, PARIS,  
TAPING FIELD COILS

## ADVANCEMENT MADE BY THE BLIND WORKERS OF THE DOUBLE DUTY FINGER GUILD

UPON returning from abroad, Dr. Wheeler found that the blind employees of The Double Duty Finger Guild had progressed during his absence and were performing other operations in the factory in competition with the sighted, which was following out his idea that these employees should be promoted as fast as their merits warranted it.

These blind employees were distributed through the assembling department and were in competition with the sighted workers in the main factory.

The Japanning department proved suitable for blind labor, where they sort, and hang the strips of metal which form part of the motor, on clips, and then pass them through the varnish vat and place in the oven for baking.

Owing to the concentration of the blind worker, it is easier to keep sightless employees in this department than the sighted.

Among our blind employees, one, previous to his blindness, was a cabinet maker. We found he could make boxes for shipping the motors.

## NEW OPERATIONS

WE are constantly finding new operations so we can distribute our blind employees throughout the plant, making it possible to have them in every department.

We find machine work ideal for the blind. We make a study of every piece of machinery which they operate, to see that it is so perfected along the lines of protection and improvement, so that it will go along ways towards offsetting their handicap.

Notching machines are easily manipulated by our blind workmen. They place the plain disc on the machine and start it going. This punches the grooves around the edge, or on the inside, as the case may be, and when finished, it automatically stops where it started. This is a very remunerative operation, and in one or two instances, finds the blind man producing more punchings than any sighted workman in the department.

The blind are also very successful operating the drilling machine.

The latest operation our blind men have undertaken, is the running of the winding machine which winds the wire into the required shape for the coils that our blind employees are taping.

## COOPERATION

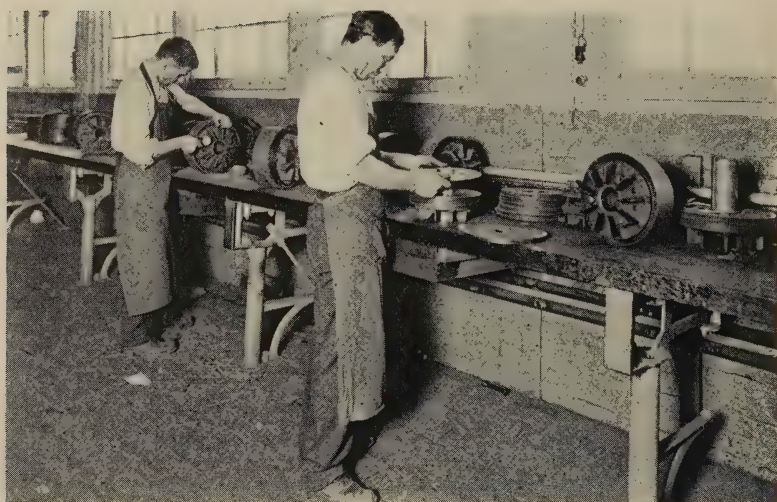
THE Double Duty Finger Guild stands at Ampere, N. J., as a beacon light for the blind industry,—ready to cooperate with any institution, or association or worker for the blind.

The Red Cross Institute for the Blind took advantage of the opportunity offered by this cooperation, and sent to us a civilian blind man to be trained in this work of winding armatures,—the first experiment of its kind, which has demonstrated that the normal blind person is capable of competing with the sighted.





BLIND EMPLOYEES ASSEMBLING ARMATURE CORES



BLIND EMPLOYEES ASSEMBLING MOTOR CORES



BLIND EMPLOYEES ASSEMBLING POLE SHOES

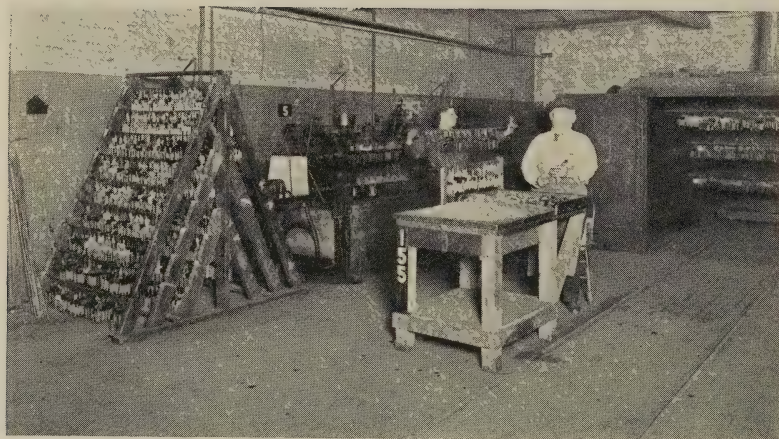


BLIND MAN ASSEMBLING RELAY CORES





BLIND MAN ASSEMBLING STARTER CONTACT BOARDS



BLIND MEN IN THE JAPANING DEPARTMENT

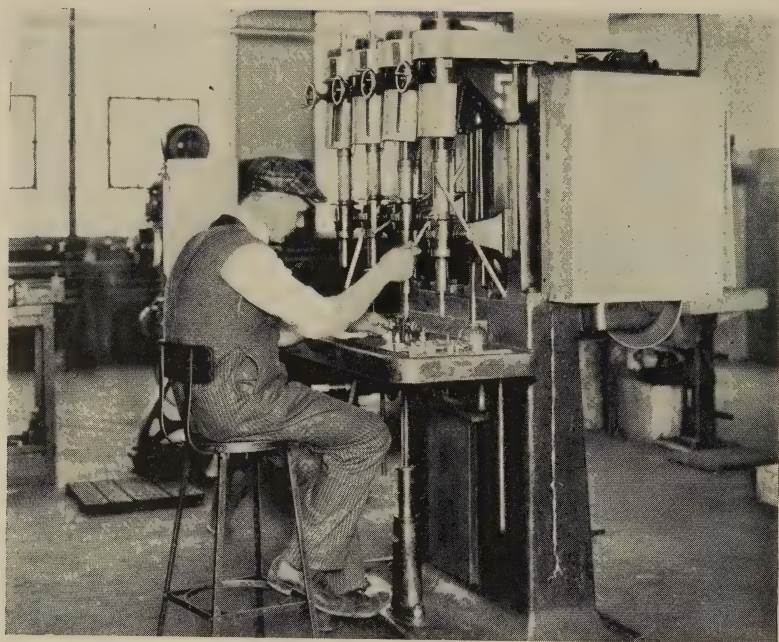


BLIND MAN MAKING BOXES FOR SHIPPING MOTORS

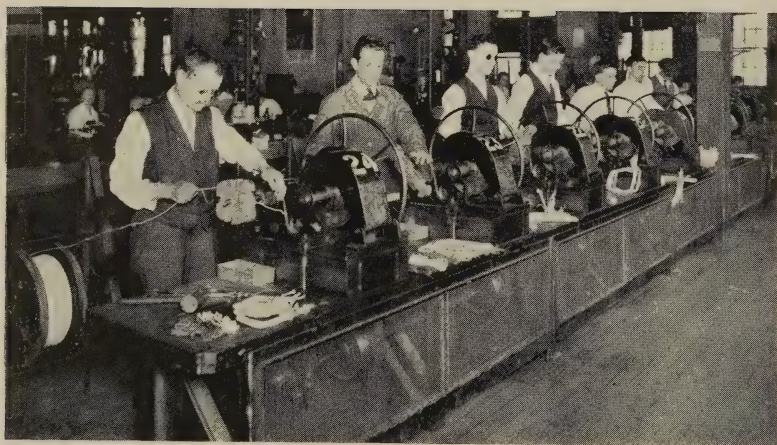


BLIND EMPLOYEES OPERATING MEDIUM SPEED INTERNAL NOTCHING MACHINES  
AND RAPID EXTERNAL NOTCHING MACHINES





BLIND MAN OPERATING DRILLING MACHINE



BLIND EMPLOYEES COIL WINDING



ARMATURE WINDING



## NEW ERA FOR THE BLIND

**C**OMPETITION with the sighted proves to be a most stimulating method to teach the blind the comparison between his work and the work of sighted persons. Also the personal contact produces a tremendous awakening, with the result that his efficiency is greatly increased.

The time is coming when the young blind man and woman, who is normal, and industrially inclined, will secure work in industries along side of the sighted, as soon as they graduate from institutions of learning, and the problem with which the State will have to deal, will be the blind who are not normal in other respects, or as we say, have a double handicap. We feel keenly the necessity of this movement, and have, from the time we started the work in The Double Duty Finger Guild, been instrumental in placing the blind in industries other than the electrical.

The electrical industry is one of the most practical for the blind, owing to the numerous hand operations in the manufacture of electrical machinery, which means that electrical plants throughout the country can employ blind workmen.

To promote this cause, and to coöperate with Institutions, Commissions, Associations, and workers for the blind, we will, at the expense of these organizations, take a certain number of blind men and women from their midst, train them in the electrical business, and send them back to their respective States as efficient operators, and assist in placing them in the electrical industries nearest their homes.

## COMPENSATION

**T**RYING to place the blind in industries, the question which the manufacturer will bring up is the compensation law. There seems to be a great deal of miscomprehension on this subject. There are insurance companies who will insure a blind employee at the same rate as a sighted employee without raising the premium.

Every blind workman in our employ is protected by our insurance, the same as our sighted employees.

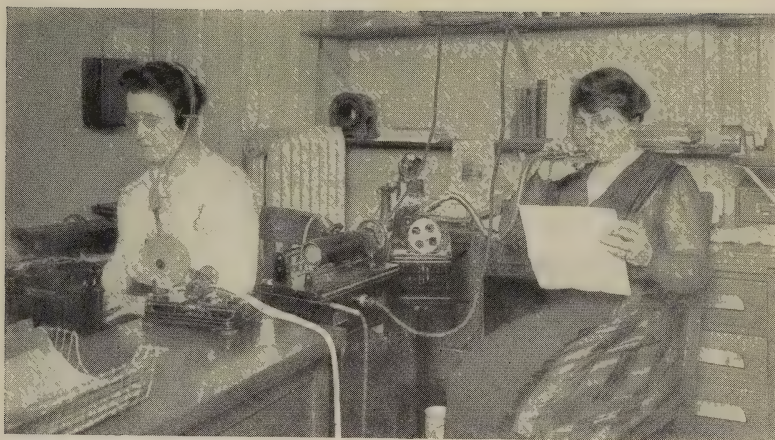
It is over two years since we established The Double Duty Finger Guild, and we have never had an accident. It is not necessary for the insurance companies to feel that they would be running a risk to insure blind employees as the latter are very cautious, being far different from the sighted in this respect.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

**I**N all the rules and regulations governing the employees of our Company, the blind employee must meet the same requirements that are demanded of the sighted. The knowledge that the blind employees are on the same footing as the sighted, tends to stimulate a desire to maintain the same position as the sighted with regard to the work and production of the factory.

## WAGE SCALE

**A**N apprentice receives fifteen cents per hour during the one month's period of learning. If, before the expiration of the month, he or she is earning fifteen cents per hour, he is immediately put on piece rate, and receives the same as the sighted.



MISS JESSIE LEWIS, BLIND STENOGRAPHER, OPERATING DICTAPHONE AND  
TYPEWRITER; SHOWING BRAILLE AND SHORTHAND MACHINES.  
IDA HIRST GIFFORD, SUPERINTENDENT, DOUBLE DUTY FINGER GUILD

## CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE DOUBLE DUTY FINGER GUILD

THE Double Duty Finger Guild being a department for the blind of Crocker-Wheeler Company, makes it a point to give employment to sightless operators whenever possible, therefore the office work of this department is carried on by a blind stenographer.

Ida Hirst Gifford, the Superintendent of The Double Duty Finger Guild, is ably assisted in the stenographic and clerical work of the Department by Miss Jessie Lewis, who is blind. Miss Lewis is an unusually competent and rapid stenographer. To her belongs the distinction of having created and introduced in 1910 the American Braille shorthand system for blind stenographers. In addition to being an expert typist, Miss Lewis files all correspondence accurately and swiftly and, in fact, were one not aware of her lack of vision the swift sure movements of her hands would not be suspected as unaided by sight. In addition to serving as clerical assistant, Miss Lewis is also Librarian for the other blind employees of the Guild, ordering and keeping a record of the books for the blind, which by special arrangement of Superintendent Gifford the East Orange Free Library procure on request from the New York Public Library. Miss Lewis is a graduate of the Perkins Institute for the Blind of Watertown, Mass.



THE following are records showing the different operations and the difference in the individual's earning capacity in The Double Duty Finger Guild, Crocker-Wheeler Co., Ampere, N. J.

Name, No. 1. Age, 33. State, Connecticut. Date of Record, May 15th, 1919.

- 1 When blindness occurred.....6 years.
  - 2 Degree of blindness.....Total.
  - 3 Education before blindness.....
  - 4 Education since blindness.....Connecticut Inst. and Perkins Inst. for the Blind.
  - 5 Occupation before blindness.....
  - 6 Occupation since blindness.....Teacher, stenographer.
  - 7 Weekly wage before blindness...
  - 8 First employed in factory.....April 8th, 1918. Left June 6th, 1918. Re-employed September 9th, 1918.
  - 9 Operation .....Taping coils.
  - 10 Promotion (operation) .....Stenographer, dictaphone operator.
  - 11 First wage (weekly) .....50c. per day, \$3.00 weekly, 9-hr. day.
  - 12 Second wage (after 3 months)...Paid, \$11.70; earned \$5.13, 10-hr. day.
  - 13 Present wage .....\$15.00 weekly.
  - 14 Sighted operators receive.....\$15.00 to \$25.00 per week.
  - 15 By whom sent.....Article in Ziegler Magazine.
- 

Name, No. 2. Age, 32. State, New York. Date of Record, February 13th, 1919.

- 1 When blindness occurred.....In infancy.
- 2 Degree of blindness.....Light perceptible.
- 3 Education before blindness.....
- 4 Education since blindness.....New York State School for the Blind, Batavia, N. Y.
- 5 Occupation before blindness.....
- 6 Occupation since blindness.....Tuning pianos.
- 7 Weekly wage before blindness....
- 8 First employed in factory.....May, 1918.
- 9 Operation .....Taping coils.
- 10 Promotion (operation) .....
- 11 First wage (weekly).....\$6.00 per week, 9-hr. day.
- 12 Second wage (after 3 months)...Piece rate, \$8.36.
- 13 Present wage (piece rate) .....30c. to 40c. per hr., 10-hr. day.
- 14 Sighted operators receive.....25c. to 40c. per hr., 10-hr. day.
- 15 By whom sent.....Ziegler Magazine.

Name, No. 5. Age, 29. State, New Jersey. Date of Record, May 15th, 1919.

- 1 When blindness occurred .....At birth.
  - 2 Degree of blindness.....Partial, can see large objects.
  - 3 Education before blindness.....
  - 4 Education since blindness.....New York State School for the Blind,  
Batavia, N. Y.
  - 5 Occupation before blindness.....
  - 6 Occupation since blindness.....None.
  - 7 Weekly wage before blindness...
  - 8 First employed in factory.....March 4th, 1918.
  - 9 Operation .....Taping coils.
  - 10 Promotion (operation) .....Assembling, Japanning.
  - 11 First wage (weekly) .....50c. per day, \$3.00 per week.
  - 12 Second wage (after 3 months)...\$11.00 (20c. per hr.), 10-hr. day.
  - 13 Present wage (piece rate).....15c. to 30c. per hr., 10-hr. day.
  - 14 Sighted operators receive.....25c. to 35c. per hr., 10-hr. day.
  - 15 By whom sent.....Father.
- 

Name, No. 8. Age, 29. State, New Jersey. Date of Record, May 15th, 1919.

- 1 When blindness occurred.....19 to 28.
- 2 Degree of blindness.....Light perceptible.
- 3 Education before blindness.....Public School and Business School.
- 4 Education since blindness.....None.
- 5 Occupation before blindness.....Office work, chemical work, farming.
- 6 Occupation since blindness.....Farming.
- 7 Weekly wage before blindness...\$18.00 to \$25.00 per week.
- 8 First employed in factory.....October 14th, 1917.
- 9 Operation .....Taping coils.
- 10 Promotion (operation) .....Assembling.
- 11 First wage (weekly) .....50c. per day, \$3.00 per week, 9-hr. day.
- 12 Second wage (after 3 months)...\$11.00 (20c. per hr.), 10-hr. day.
- 13 Present wage (piece rate).....20c. to 23c. per hr., 10-hr. day.
- 14 Sighted operators receive.....25c. to 35c. per hr., 10-hr. day.
- 15 By whom sent.....New Jersey Commission.



Name, No. 23. Age, 22. State, New Jersey. Date of Record, May 15, 1919.

- 1 When blindness occurred.....7 years.
  - 2 Degree of blindness.....Total.
  - 3 Education before blindness.....None.
  - 4 Education since blindness.....New York Institution for the Blind.
  - 5 Occupation before blindness.....
  - 6 Occupation since blindness.....Owned news stand.
  - 7 Weekly wage before blindness....
  - 8 First employed in factory.....August 13, 1917, to May, 1918. Re-  
employed December 14, 1918.
  - 9 Operation .....Taping coils.
  - 10 Promotion (operation) .....Winding machine.
  - 11 First wage (weekly).....50c. per day, \$3.00 per week, 9-hr. day.
  - 12 Second wage (after 3 months)...\$11.00 (20c. per hr.), 10-hr. day.
  - 13 Present wage (piece rate).....New work, winding coils, 20c. to 25c. per  
hr., 10-hr. day.
  - 14 Sighted operators receive.....25c. to 35c per hr., 10-hr. day.
  - 15 By whom sent.....New Jersey Commission.
- 

Name, No. 22. Age, 22. State, New York. Date of Record, May 15th, 1919.

- 1 When blindness occurred.....6 years.
- 2 Degree of blindness.....Total.
- 3 Education before blindness.....
- 4 Education since blindness.....New York State School for the blind,  
Batavia, N. Y.
- 5 Occupation before blindness.....
- 6 Occupation since blindness.....None.
- 7 Weekly wage before blindness....
- 8 First employed in factory.....April 28th, 1919, Finger Guild.
- 9 Operation .....Taping coils.
- 10 Promotion (operation) .....
- 11 First wage (weekly) .....Paid, \$7.50; earned \$3.36.
- 12 Second wage (after 3 months)...
- 13 Present wage (piece rate).....23c. to 30c. per hr., 10-hr. day.
- 14 Sighted workers receive.....25c. to 35c. per hr., 10-hr. day.
- 15 By whom sent.....New York Commission.  
Apprentice.

Name, No. 37. Age, 29. State, New York. Date of Record, April 2, 1919.

- 1 When blindness occurred.....27 years.
- 2 Degree of blindness.....Light perceptible.
- 3 Education before blindness.....Public schools.
- 4 Education since blindness.....None.
- 5 Occupation before blindness.....Truck driver, worked at Remington Arms Co.
- 6 Occupation since blindness.....None.
- 7 Weekly wage before blindness...\$30.00.
- 8 First employed in factory.....February 6, 1919.
- 9 Operation .....Assembling.
- 10 Promotion (operation) .....Punching machine.
- 11 First wage (weekly).....\$11.00, 20c. per hr., 10-hr. day.
- 12 Second wage (end of 3 months) ..
- 13 Present wage (piece rate).....38c to 41c per hr.
- 14 Sighted operators receive.....25c. to 40c. per hr.
- 15 By whom sent.....Workmen's Compensation Bureau.

Left on April 2nd to be operated upon.

Has regained the sight of one eye.

Will return at a later date.

## SUMMARY OF AVERAGE WAGE OF BLIND EMPLOYEES

*Double Duty Finger Guild, Crocker-Wheeler Co., Ampere, N. J.*

<i>Employees</i>	<i>Operation</i>	<i>Average wage after six months</i>			
1	Notching machine.....	10-hr. day	\$0.28 to \$0.41	per hr.	
1	Taping coils .....	"	.30	"	.40
1	Punch machine .....	"	.25	"	.35
2	Punch machine .....	"	.18	"	.32
1	Japanning .....	"	.15	"	.30
1	Taping coils .....	"	.20	"	.28
2	Taping coils .....	"	.12	"	.27
1	Assembling .....	"	.20	"	.23
2	Taping coils .....	"	.13	"	.23
1	Punch machine .....	"	.20	"	.25
1	Taping coils .....	"	.16	"	.22
1	Taping coils .....	"	.15	"	.21
1	Taping coils .....	"	.18	"	.20
1	Taping coils .....	"	.15	"	.18
1	Box making.....	"	.20	per hr.	
2	Assembling .....	"	.20	"	
4	Assembling .....	"	.15	"	
1	Japanning .....	"	.15	"	
2	Taping .....	"	.10 to .15	per hr.	
1	Stenographers .....	"	15.00	per week.	
6	Apprentices .....	"	.15	"	hr.
1	Winding machine (apprentice)				



# SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY BLIND EMPLOYEES

*Double Duty Finger Guild, Crocker-Wheeler Co., Ampere, N. J.*

MARCH, 1919

The monthly records of work turned out by our blind employees will show the low percentage of the work rejected after inspection, also the reasons for the same.

<i>Operation</i>	<i>Inspection</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>% Rejected</i>
Linen taping.....	4,441 Coils	4,426 Coils	15 Coils	.337%
Asbestos taping.....	1,880 "	1,863 "	17 "	.905%
Mica taping .....	1,521 "	1,450 "	71 "	4.68%

## REASONS FOR REJECTION

### LINEN TAPING

	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>% Rejected</i>
Incorrectly lapped .....	14	.315%
Tape loose .....	1	.022%
TOTAL .....	15	.337%

### ASBESTOS TAPING

	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>% Rejected</i>
Incorrectly lapped .....	2	.11%
Tape loose .....	15	.798%
TOTAL .....	17	.908%

### MICA TAPING

	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>% Rejected</i>
Incorrectly lapped .....	55	3.61%
Tape loose .....	16	1.05%
TOTAL .....	71	4.66%

## DEPARTMENT 11

<i>Operation</i>	<i>Inspection</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>% Rejected</i>
Field coil taping.....	538½	535½	3	.558%
Linen taping .....	93	93		
Mica taping .....	83	83		
Winding coils .....	354	349	5	1.41%

## REASONS FOR REJECTION

### FIELD COILS

	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>% Rejected</i>
Poorly taped .....	3	.558%

### WINDING COILS

	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>% Rejected</i>
Crossed wires .....	5	1.41%

## DEPARTMENT 5

<i>Operation</i>	<i>Inspected</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>% Rejected</i>
Armature assembling .....	59	59		
Filing punchings .....	123,525	123,525		
Stacking punchings .....	158,520	158,520		
Weighing punchings .....	64	64		











